



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 2, 1912.
SOME UNPUNISHED CRIMINALS.
WAGE-EARNING WOMEN IN CALIFORNIA.
CLARENCE S. DARROW.
DECEITFUL PUBLISHERS.
CIVILIZATION AND MEN.

JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
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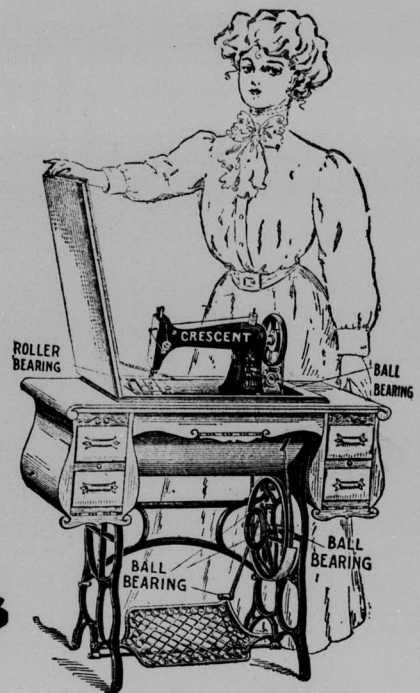
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1912.

No. 51

SOME UNPUNISHED CRIMINALS

San Francisco, in particular, and California, in general, are rapidly approaching a condition which will result in dire disaster to the people if something is not done to prevent the spreading throughout the East and Europe of false reports concerning conditions existing here as to the possibilities for the ready and profitable employment of labor.

That glowing reports of conditions of prosperity in this city and State are being circulated by designing persons, we have an abundance of evidence. That there is no foundation in fact for the statements being made in the East and in Europe, is known to all the people of this section of the country, and that these fabrications are being uttered by men who are actuated solely by greed, is also well known on this coast. The humble toiler of the far-off country, however, reads in the newspapers glowing word pictures of the vast field for employment at high wages which awaits him in this land of sunshine and flowers, and comes out here only to find that no employment is to be had at any wages whatever, and that he is expected to live on the sunshine and flowers, which, of course, taken as a steady diet, without variation, is neither wholesome nor healthy.

As a result of the circulation of these stories and falsehoods by individuals and institutions, in the hope of flooding the labor market in order that wages may be reduced and working hours increased, our jails and charity institutions are nightly filled with hordes of idle men who have fallen victims to the deceit of these unscrupulous agents of avarice and greed, and a movement is now on foot to establish in the old Sailors' Home a municipal lodging house to take care of the overflow. These same conditions are reported to prevail in other California cities.

One can scarcely walk a block in the down-town section of our city without being solicited for assistance by the industrious sons of toil who have been lured to this beautiful land by the false stories circulated by these buzzards in human form, who hope by this means to kill our unions and prey upon their fallen carcasses.

We are given to boasting of our freedom, and these creatures who cause all this misery and want are free, at present, to continue to do so unmolested, but is he free who is compelled to tramp the country, hungry and forlorn, because of their viciousness? Is he free who sees his wife and children starving because he listened to their lies? Is he free who is bowed down with care, and hunger and cold and worry because of their falsehoods? Is he free

who has left a position in the East, be it ever so humble, to come out here and walk our streets as an outcast and a pauper because of their deceit?

But what difference does it make to these minions of greed if they throw an army of helpless humans into a whirlpool of misery and want, so long as they stand a chance of gaining thereby?

In the language of Carlyle these are men of "deadened soul, seared with the brute idolatry of sense, to whom going to hell is equivalent to not making money, all promises and moral duties that cannot be pleaded for in Courts of Requests, address themselves in vain."

It is about time something were done to prevent these callous-conscienced, gold-loving worshippers of mammon from deluding helpless men and women into coming out here to be thrown upon the charity of strangers.

Criminals? Yes, criminals of the worst type, are these men who take such an advantage of the poor, even though they be not amenable to the law.

How many times during the present winter have we read stories of suicides due to despondency induced by the failure to find sustaining employment in this city? Think of it. Human beings too proud to beg, who would rather die than become the subjects of charity, forced to make a choice between suicide and begging because of the falsehoods and lies spread broadcast by the soulless agents of grinding greed.

Such conduct should be made an offense punishable by imprisonment. It is on a parity with murder, because it leads to suicide and murder.

Our jails are filled nightly with homeless men, guilty of no crime, who simply go there in order to obtain a night's sleep, willing to work, yet unable to secure employment, while other men are spreading false reports throughout the world telling of the golden opportunities in our midst open to the men and women who want well-paid positions.

More selfish, more despicable liars, God never permitted to live, and we should not permit them, in the future, to go unwhipped of justice. Such offenses as these creatures have been guilty of call for drastic rather than subdued treatment. Such viciousness will not yield to effeminate gentility. Therefore the law should take hold of them with a grip that means business. If we have no such law, then we should make one, for this is a disease which sound public policy demands should be cured at once. When men and women are thrown into misery and want, hunger and suicide, through false representations, the fakir should be punished, and punished severely.

WAGE-EARNING WOMEN IN CALIFORNIA

An investigation of the hours and earnings of wage-earning women in California furnishes the subject of an interesting article in Bulletin No. 96, just issued by the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. Except in the case of canning, the factories were in San Francisco and Oakland. Thirty-four establishments, employing 5552 women, were studied, and 1569 women furnished personal data. Of the total women employed in the five industries, 220 were under sixteen years of age. The figures relate to the year ending April 30, 1911.

In the canning industry the season is short and employment fluctuates violently within its limits. Hours are more irregular than in any other industry. A working week may be made up of ten, eight, seven, and fifteen hour days, or it may be a steady drive of from twelve to fifteen hours a day for seven days, for there is no law against Sunday work. In the nine canneries studied the average season in the city was 18.4 weeks and in the country 14.2 weeks. The average hours of work per week for the city cannery women were 57.8 and for those in the country canneries 63.8. These averages include some strikingly long hours in individual cases. The employers themselves reported their maximum daily hours as in one case 12, in four cases 13 or 13½, in two cases 15, in one case 16, and in one case 18. In three cases employers gave their average weekly hours as 75 or over, while their maximum weekly hours, as reported by themselves, in only one case fell as low as 70, and ran up from that to 96½. Over one-half of the individual workers questioned had had maximum weeks of 72 hours or over, the hours running up in some cases to 98 a week. As the California canneries contend that the long-hour drives are absolutely necessary because of the high perishability of the fruit, it is extremely interesting to note that a number of those reporting extremely long hours both in the average and maximum weeks are labelers and stampers, who have to do with the product after it is canned, hermetically sealed, cooked, and no longer perishable.

The acceptance of these long hours by the workers is due in part to the piecework system. The employers usually give preference in position and material to those workers who will keep on until a drive is over. Some instances were found in which the force had simply been locked into the factory until the allotted work was finished.

As compared with canning the other industries studied present far fewer irregularities. The candy and biscuit factories, however, showed marked variations. In ten establishments in San Francisco and Oakland the busy season varied from 3 to 26 weeks and the average weekly hours during the season ranged from 60¼ to 78. For the individual workers a wide range of hours was found. Of 265 women working overtime in the candy and biscuit factories visited over 40 per cent reported maximum weeks of from 66 to 90 hours. The average weekly earnings ranged from \$4.62 for women under 16 years to \$7.97 for those 25 to 44 years of age. The average duration of employment for the year was 45.6 weeks.

In paper-box factories the busy season was shorter and the hours less extreme than in the candy-making establishments. In the seven factories covered the busy season lasted from 4 to 17 weeks and the weekly hours varied from 60 to 72. Only 8 per cent of the women were under 16 years. The weekly earnings during the normal season ranged from an average of \$4.88 for those under 16 to \$8.37 for the women of 25 to 44 years. The 155 women interviewed reported an average of 44.9 weeks' employment.

The factories engaged in the manufacture of shirts, overalls, etc., showed a longer duration of employment and less overtime than any of the

other industries considered. Only two of the six factories studied reported rush seasons, lasting 17 and 18 weeks, with average hours of 57 and 60½ per week. Of the individual women questioned, 15 per cent had worked overtime during the year for an average of 8.8 weeks, the average hours being 57.3.

The study of cigar and cigarette making was limited to two establishments in San Francisco, employing 311 persons, of whom 25.7 per cent were women and girls. Information was obtained from 61 women, who reported an average of 44.9 weeks' employment during the year covered. Work was steady, there being practically no rush season, and hours were easy, the weekly average being 48.1 hours. Average weekly earnings ranged from \$5.13 for the three girls found under 16 to \$7.52 for the 27 from 16 to 24 years old.

INSIDE ORGANIZATION.

(From Washington "Trade Unionist.")

There has been a persistent rumor for years that there existed in the International Typographical Union what is known as an "inside" organization. It is claimed that the members are oath-bound, and that the purpose is to dictate and control the legislation and policies of the organization, as well as to keep its official family confined to a select few secretly chosen.

At the San Francisco convention of the International Typographical Union there came a clash between two sections of the convention, the administration forces coming off the victor with only a few votes to spare.

The claim is made by those who are denominated as "insurgents," that there is cumulative evidence to the effect that there does and has existed for years an inside organization devoted to the purposes above mentioned. To the printer who has been connected with the organization for any considerable period this is no news.

Evidence sufficient has been produced to convince the ordinary individual that some sort of an organization has been in existence for a long period. It has been asserted by some that in the earlier days it was a necessity, but even admitting that to be true, for the sake of argument only, that time has long since passed.

The International Typographical Union, through its general membership, is eminently capable of directing the destinies of the organization without the assistance of any secret understandings or combinations between members who assume that the best interests of the organization require the guardianship of a few self-appointed turnkeys.

Wheels within wheels are not conducive to the perpetuity of the organizations of labor. There exists no reason for any inside wheels in the International Typographical Union, and there ought to be made a vigorous effort to eliminate for all time any combination formed to permanently and secretly direct its legislation and policies, to retain or elect its officials.

The contest now in progress should be conducted with care and judgment with an eye single to eliminate all officials who seek popular favor other than by faithful performance of duty. The great membership of the International Typographical Union can be trusted to carefully guard the best interests of the printers as a whole without any combinations other than the organization itself.

There should be a steady purpose pursued to preserve the integrity of the organization and make it forever impossible in the future the existence of any secret combination.

Even in this world they will have their judgment day; and their names, which went down in the dust like a gallant banner trodden in the mire, shall rise again all glorious in the sight of nations.—Stowe.



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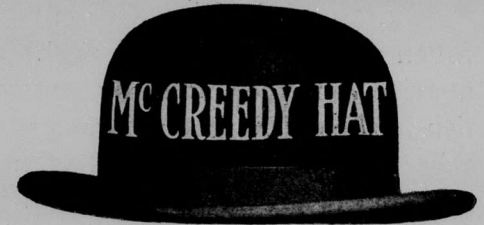
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LESSONS ON MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN

By Richard Caverly.

Letter No. 26.

Lawrence O. Murray, Comptroller of the Currency, in his annual report, 1911, says: "The dishonest practice by officers of the national banks of receiving personal compensation for loans made by the banks is a growing evil and has already reached such proportions as to call for criminal legislation on the subject. In this manner either the bank is defrauded of lawful interest which it would otherwise receive or usurious interest is exacted of the borrower by corrupt officers. A secret reward to the officers is sometimes a deliberate bribe for obtaining a loan on insufficient security.

"Many criminal offenders against the national banking laws have escaped just punishment by reason of the statute of limitations.

"Criminal proceeding under these laws are barred by section 1044 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, applicable generally to crime against the United States, and limiting the time within which prosecution must be commenced to three years after the commission of the offense.

"Crimes committed by officers and employees of national banks differ from other crimes against the United States in the ease with which they can be concealed by the criminal himself.

"No officer or employee of a national bank is so foolish as to misappropriate its funds without giving simultaneous attention to the book entries. These are usually under his control, and the prolonged concealment of the crime is not difficult. A skillful bookkeeper is often able to baffle the most expert examiner.

"In numerous instances, both mis-applications of funds and fraudulent entries have been successfully concealed for many years.

"There is a practical difficulty in proving the exact time at which such crimes are discovered. They often come to light gradually. Beginning in suspicions frequently arising in different minds, they culminate in discovery.

"The difficulty of establishing at what time a crime of this nature was first discovered is often not less than the difficulty of proving the commission of the crime, and the collateral issue is an unfair practical benefit to the accused in diverting the attention of the jury from the more material question of actual guilt.

"For these reasons, an amendment, limiting the period within which prosecution for violation of national banking laws must be instituted to a certain time after discovery of the crime, is it not deemed advisable. The period for prosecution of offenses against the national bank act should be extended to ten years after the commission of the offense.

"The result of the ruling of the Supreme Court places a premium upon the illegal exercise of the powers by a corporation. All national banks and most corporations under State laws have the right to acquire stock in a national bank, provided it is accepted in good faith (whatever that means) to realize upon a loan of money previously made.

"That a corporation may deliberately purchase stock in a national bank, dictate the policy of the national bank, accept dividends for years, and escape all liability when the national bank becomes insolvent, is an evil imperatively calling for a remedy, and unless corporations are prohibited from owning stock in a national bank the law should be amended, making them liable to assessment, the same as individuals.

"The overdrafts in national banks of the United States, as reported on the call of the Comptroller of the Currency, within the last five years have been reported as high as \$53,000,000, and as low as \$23,000,000, with an average for five years of \$35,000,000."

The Supreme Court of the United States has

given its opinion on overdrafts, in 1 Peters, page 71, as follows: "A usage to allow customers to overdraw and have their checks and notes charged up without present funds in the bank—stripped of all technical disguise, the usage and practice thus attempted to be sanctioned—is a usage and practice to misapply the funds of the bank, and to connive at the withdrawal of the same, without any security, in favor of certain privileged persons. Such a usage and practice is surely a manifest departure from the duty, both of the directors and cashier, as cannot receive any countenance in a court of justice. It could not be supported by any vote of the directors, however formal; and therefore, whenever done by the cashier, is at his own peril and upon the responsibility of himself and his securities. It is anything but well and truly executing his duties as cashier."

Sixty per cent of the failures of national banks have been caused by violation of the national banking laws; 23 per cent were caused by injudicious banking; 13 per cent by shrinkage in values and general stringency in the money market, while 4 per cent resulted from failure of large debtors and other minor causes. Criminal violation of law caused about 37 per cent of the failures, 23 per cent being caused by fraudulent management, 7 per cent by defalcation, and 7 per cent were wrecked by the cashier or other employees.

A few words on wages and present conditions will close these letters on the money question.

In its census of factory product in the United States, just published, it was found that the wholesale value of the product of all kinds amounted to \$14,802,000,000, while the wages paid in these factories to labor was only \$2,611,000,000.

It will be seen by this that the workman only received about 18 per cent of the value of his product, leaving the factory owners in the United States, \$12,191,000,000. When it is remembered that this is based on wholesale prices, and that retail prices are from one-fourth to one-third higher than wholesale prices, it seems to me that this is the lowest percentage of wages to labor in the history of the United States.

John D. Barry, a writer in the "Evening Bulletin," about ten days ago said there were in San Francisco at this time "ten thousand" idle men. "It is inconceivable, but true. And those ten thousand unemployed men stand for at least thirty thousand more—wives, parents, children—living in squalor. Tonight they have been suffering in mind and, in many instances, in body as well. Many have gone hungry. Many have been in despair."

Yet some people say the world is growing better! I wonder if it is? Let us hope so!

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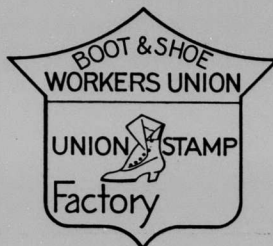


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CIVILIZATION AND MEN.**By Norman Duxbury.**

Civilization, the march of man from savagery, began with the discovery of fire. The first great human invention caused progress in the arts of enabling man to inhabit colder and more bracing climates. The northern races gradually subdued the south and demonstrated the great rule that progress is made not by yielding to environment, but by resisting it.

The invention of scientific military equipment by the trade union men enabled Rome to conquer the earth, when a thousand cities, sacked and ruined, gave up their artisans to be bondsmen, their ancient governments to wreckage. We find working men and women thronging the slave marts—fearful humiliation of men, shocking condition of women. The conquerors, stuffed and swaggering, sank to irredeemable moral degradation, unmeasured wealth swooped in from every bleeding country, while sensualities of a sickening and loathsome nature infected the Roman youth. Their appetites, abnormal and bloodthirsty, lost to everything but lust, the wealth and power concentrated, with monstrous inequalities of slave and master, the reeking government seething in festering putrescence rotted the heart, and Rome fell.

At this time when civilization was forcing workers into slavery, there arose in an Eastern village a carpenter who sought to bring a lost paradise, rousing the common people—who heard him gladly—with a gospel of the common fatherhood of God and the eternal equality and brotherhood of man and taught of a kingdom of Heaven right here, and we see the miniature Socialism of the first Christian church bringing work and plenty amidst love, faith and joy, struggling in fellowship against the bloody despotism of Rome, building for their communities the great catacombs till their Socialism should burst and leap into the open world, planting in the broad gaze of men the everlasting economy of life.

European progress from barbarism is due to the intellectual freedom secured.

With the advent of industrial machinery the self-contract of the middle ages is no longer possible. Now individual freedom means largely unrestricted right to exploit women and children.

The march of industry is concentrating machinery in fewer hands, and man is rapidly becoming the living machine that capital owns, freed from the feudal lord, the workers are now bound to the machine. The laborer is a mere link in the chain of production. He is forced from individualism to collectivism, forced to more continuous labor than the savage. He gets the bare necessities of life—just what the savage gets. As to security, he is no better off. Now the unskilled laborers are relatively and absolutely lower. Amidst the greatest wealth and ostentation they are driven to vice and crime; their women to the streets; their children to the factories; while the masters retain their power by corrupting Legislatures, buying courts, bribing public officials, and polluting the press.

The right of a man to himself has its final expression on the industrial field. The workers must rule the social relationship.

Working men, a world of beauty, of purity, and of joy awaits you and your children if you but open your eyes to the truths of the common ownership of the means of life. Quit fooling with the old plutocratic parties. You have power. The doors of the Legislature are wide-open for you. Congress awaits you. You want to free yourselves? Then get in the Socialist Party and vote for yourselves. The ballot box is the logic of civilization.

He only can have great tranquility whose happiness depends not on the praise or dispraise of men.—Thomas a Kempis.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

San Francisco, Cal., February 1, 1912.

To the Trade Unionists of California—Greeting: Since September 30, 1911, approximately 35,000 men, members of the Federation of Shop Employees of the Harriman lines, have been on strike to compel the railroads to recognize and deal directly with the Shop Federation.

Both the California State Federation of Labor and the State Building Trades Council in annual convention assembled indorsed the strike of the Shop Employees and pledged moral support and financial assistance if necessary. While the struggle up to date has progressed quite satisfactory with very little financial aid from unions not directly involved, the time has now arrived where financial assistance is necessary to bring success.

Let every worker understand fully that the managers and owners of the railroads in this dispute thoroughly realize that they can no longer refuse to deal with one union (which they refused to do not many years ago); but they do still refuse to deal with a federation of unions. Let us therefore teach them that the day has passed when we permitted the large employer to dispose of one union at a time.

This is an appeal to the sense of justice of the organized workers of California who have never failed to respond where the cause was just. Send all contributions promptly to Paul Scharrenberg, 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco.

Fraternally,

D. D. Sullivan, President; Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer; W. A. Engle, Harry A. Huff, Tom C. Seaward, A. L. Jones, E. H. Hart, C. E. Sutphen, John J. Breslin, Don Cameron, D. P. Haggerty, L. B. Leavitt, John W. Ericksen, Ira H. Markwith, Vice-Presidents. (Seal.)

DEATH TO BE INVESTIGATED.

At a Sunday conference of the branches of the Beer Bottlers' Union, No. 293, it was decided to make a demand on the Sacramento Grand Jury for an investigation of the death of Joseph J. Jameson, formerly of 812 Division Street, this city, who was found dead in the Sacramento city jail last Tuesday morning. His comrades in this city are not satisfied with the verdict of the coroner's jury, which returned a verdict of accidental death, based upon the testimony of the police that the man had fallen out of his bunk in his cell and fractured his skull. Jameson's body may be exhumed from Holy Cross Cemetery to determine whether there were, as his friends assert, injuries that were not reported at the coroner's inquest. There is a belief on the part of Jameson's comrades that he was the victim of a beating in jail and that this attack was the real cause of his death. An attorney will be employed to look after the case at Sacramento.

ORGANIZE CENTRAL COUNCIL.

Feeling the need of closer affiliation of the organizations of labor at Marysville, there is a movement on foot to look into the feasibility of organizing a Central Labor Council at that place.

Typographical Union No. 223, which is affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor, has taken the initiative in the matter.

It is probable that a mass meeting of all the unions of that city will be called in the near future, when District Organizer J. O. Barton, of the American Federation of Labor, President D. D. Sullivan, of the California State Federation of Labor, and other labor leaders of Sacramento will journey to Marysville and effect the organization of a labor council.

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BLAST FURNACE DAILY GRIND.

Following a sweeping investigation covering almost every steel manufacturing plant in the United States, the Department of Commerce and Labor, in a report now ready for the Senate, accuses practically every corporation of maintaining a system of labor as cruel, relentless and unnecessary as the galleys of ancient time.

Making the direct statement that these corporations have instituted a policy of eliminating skilled artisans, and putting in their places the lowest form of unskilled workmen, who are paid 14 cents an hour, the report states that the men are forced to remain on duty without relief as long as twenty-four hours at a stretch, and that in some plants eighteen-hour shifts are the rule rather than the exception.

One-fifth of the 173,000 employees of blast furnaces, steel works and mills work eighty-four hours, or twelve hours a day for seven days a week. Many of them go to their homes "only to eat and sleep."

"Added significance attaches to the conditions of labor here described," says the report, "when we consider that the general tendency for years past has been toward a shorter working day."

In some cases, the hardship of a twelve-hour day and a seven-day week is added to by a change from day work to night work, and vice versa, at the end of the week, one crew of men having to work a shift of twenty-four hours to make the change.

The report shows that of the 172,706 employees, 73,529 had a working week of seventy-two hours or more. Over one-fourth of all the employees had a regular working week of more than seventy-two hours. Over 35,000 had a working week of eighty-four or more hours, while only 14.39 per cent had a working week of less than sixty hours.

"Nothing has been done by the manufacturers," continues the report, "nor have any proposals been made to lessen the proportion of men working seventy-two hours or more per week, or at least twelve hours a day for six days a week. The proportion as shown in this investigation—43 per cent—remains unchanged, being unaffected by the plan to give the men who were working eighty-four hours per week one day of rest in seven.

"Large as is the proportion that unskilled labor forms of the total labor force in the iron and steel industry, steel experts have noted the fact that the tendency of recent years has been steadily toward the reduction of the number of highly-skilled men employed and the general establishment of the wage on the basis of common or unskilled labor. Of the total of 172,706 employees, 13,868 earned less than 14 cents per hour, 20,527 earned 14 and under 16 cents, and 51,057 earned 16 and under 18 cents. Those earning 18 and under 25 cents per hour numbered 46,132, while 40,762 earned 25 cents and over. A few very highly-skilled employees received \$1.25 per hour and those receiving 50 cents and over per hour numbered 4043."

MITCHELL AND THE MINERS.

Though attacked in a resolution before the convention of the United Mine Workers of America as a "labor leader in the grasp of the capitalists," John Mitchell, former president of the organization received more votes than any other candidate for delegate to the American Federation of Labor, according to the report of the tellers of the miners' convention. When the teller's report of the miners' election was read, it made known that John P. White had been re-elected president by a majority of 45,424½ over Thomas L. Lewis, and that Mitchell had received 107,487 votes for delegate to the American Federation of Labor over the six other delegates chosen.

AVENGING AN EXPOSURE.

(American Economic League.)

An indictment recently found by a Federal Grand Jury in Kansas bears all the ear-marks of an attempt to punish a paper for exposing certain evils in connection with the management of the penitentiary at Leavenworth. The parties indicted are the editors and publishers of the "Appeal to Reason," a paper that seems to be particularly obnoxious to the present and previous administration, judging by the number of frivolous pretexts on which attempts to suppress it have been made.

It seems that an official in the Leavenworth penitentiary had for a long time been guilty of acts that one would not expect any administration to tolerate. Complaint was made to Washington officials several times. Finally an investigation was ordered. The hearings were not held publicly, but a number of witnesses testified to the truth of the charges made. In spite of this, the guilty one was not removed. A guard, whose testimony had substantiated the charges, was discharged and prisoners who had done the same were subjected to punishment.

There was evidently no way left to bring about a correction of the matter than through plain speech in public. The "Appeal to Reason" published affidavits of the witnesses telling what they had seen. These same affidavits had been sent to Washington and shown privately to officials before the investigation which changed nothing, had taken place. Their publication now compelled a more thorough investigation, which made the truth of the charges so clear that the guilty official was forced to resign.

It would seem from this that the "Appeal to Reason" had performed a public service, but the administration seems to think otherwise. The District Attorney, claiming to act under orders from Washington, instituted proceedings, which have resulted in the finding of an indictment against those responsible for the publication. The indictment charges the accused with "sending obscene matter through the mail."

When the trial takes place, the truth of the matter published and the necessity for its publication cannot be presented as evidence if the judge declines to permit it. That will leave the mere fact of publication for the jury to pass upon, with no opportunity given it to consider the circumstances in connection. Yet a verdict of guilty rendered under such circumstances will be heralded to the public as an act of "justice."

It is not the impending fate of the "Appeal to Reason," or of its editors, that gives this matter its importance, but the fact that it will create a precedent for proceeding against other than Socialistic papers, which administrations in power may desire to see suppressed.

Further proceedings in this case will be well worth watching.

SOCIALISTS BREAK LOOSE.

If you get a post card asking you how you are gouged, be sure to answer it without delay. It will come from the Socialists. If you don't respond they may bury you under a ton of books with a yard of talk for a winding sheet. Two million post cards have been printed to advertise a course of lectures on socialistic topics that will be given in this city commencing next Sunday evening. Not all of these cards will be used here. We are to be one of four hundred communities threatened by this deluge of paper and talk. Eugene Wood is the first of the lecturers, and will speak at Scottish Rite Assembly Hall, February 4th, at 8 p. m. His subject is "How We Are Gouged." It is not the subject one would expect from the author of the "Old Red School House" and the "Old Swimming Hole." Mr. Woods is a real humorist in his writing, and we can only hope that his work has not made him the grouch his subject suggests.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1912.

I am Labor! And I raise my head
After ages of subjection; now I rise
Alive among the living. Mouldy dead
Are superstitions and all other ancient lies.
I am Labor! And my opened eyes
See that which was for centuries hid from me.
I look; and lo! the fearsome size
Of things I feared down dwindle, weak and wee.
I am Labor! And I raise my song;
And as I shout, kings hide behind the queens
I gowned!
And then, reverberating, long,
The echoes roll and roll and wrap the earth in sound.
I am Labor! And I raise my hand,
The while my muscles play in new found might
And in the majesty of power make demand:
"The world—the world—with all its life and light!"
—Walter B. Hilton.

Idaho is sadly in need of a representative in the United States Senate to succeed one Heyburn who now misrepresents the people of that State. He protested last week against a petition being received from the American Federation of Labor, but the senile creature found himself very lonesome in the position he took when the question was put to a vote, as only two other Senators voted with him.

President Taft, at a banquet of the New York Bar Association, must have lost control of his tongue and allowed it to give expression to his real feelings, which have always been that only the select few are fit for self-government. Here is his language: "We do not believe that all people are fitted for popular government. Some of us don't dare say so; but I do. And the question whether a people is fitted for popular self-government depends upon the restraint that the minority can place upon the majority to see that justice is done."

We have seen during our lifetime many things that might be called, to use a slang expression, "nerve," but about the limit in this connection is the conduct of one Lionel Strachey, of the Paget Literary Agency, copyrighting "Letters of Famous Lovers." Practically all of the letters thus circulated under copyright are taken from historical and biographical books known to almost every school child, and certainly to all students of literature. For instance, a recent article thus used gives a letter of Abraham Lincoln to Mary Owens, which has been read by almost every person who has ever read anything about the martyred President. We desire to know by what right this agency copyrights such letters. Such conduct as this, followed to its logical conclusion, will soon leave us confronted with the proposition of paying royalty to some fellow for the right to breathe air because he has copyrighted or patented it.

CLARENCE S. DARROW.

The news which has come over the wires from Los Angeles concerning the indictment of Clarence S. Darrow on the charge of attempting to bribe jurors in the McNamara case did not come as a surprise, because the conduct of the district attorney's office has for some time pointed to some such move.

That the labor movement has confidence in Mr. Darrow is well known and needs no additional expression from us to so assure him. He has for years fought ably the battles of organized labor in the courts, and it is not improbable that he has expected some such reward to crown his efforts in the last years of his life, for such has been the experience of most men of his character who have taken it upon themselves to fight the battles of those who need assistance because of the selfishness of society.

During his career as an attorney Mr. Darrow has taken part in many labor cases, among which might be mentioned the Debs contempt case at the close of the American Railway Union strike, the anthracite coal strike arbitration case, the Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone cases at Boise, Idaho, as well as the McNamara trial at Los Angeles, of which the present case is an outgrowth.

Darrow's intense hatred of injustice and strong love of right and fair play drove him into this field of endeavor, and caused him to attract to himself the hatred and enmity of those who live off the toil of others. He could easily have avoided the position which he occupies at the present time, for he possesses ability purely of a literary nature which, had his energies been directed along those lines, must have made of him a wealthy man, independent and carefree, by enabling him to avoid the turmoil and strife which is now his lot.

Efforts have been made to poison public opinion and direct it against him by repeated circulation of the story concerning the \$50,000 retaining fee in the McNamara case, but the toilers of this land, to whom he has devoted the best years of his life, have faith in him, know his character, and will not allow the criticisms of the enemies he has thus made to weaken that faith or arouse in their minds a single doubt as to his innocence ultimately being established.

That he is now called upon to fight for his own liberty is not at all surprising when one remembers the character of his opponents in his latest case in the courts, for if the world has ever been cursed with a demon in human form, Harrison Gray Otis is that abhorrent creature. He is all that Brann described when he said: "I can but wonder what will become of the 'Times' editor when the breath leaves his feculent body and death stops the rattling of his abortive brain, for he is unfit for heaven and too foul for hell. He cannot be buried in earth lest he provoke a pestilence, nor in the sea lest he poison the fish, nor swung in space like Mahomet's coffin lest the circling worlds in trying to avoid contamination, crash together, wreck the universe, and bring the noisome reign of Chaos and old Night."

Knowing the character of the men whose ill-will he engendered the men of labor were not surprised at the turn of affairs in Los Angeles Monday, and have just as much faith in Clarence Darrow today as before his arrest.

His case should be tried in the courts and not in the newspapers, and the general public should in fairness withhold judgment until either guilt or innocence has been established.

The prayer of millions of downtrodden and oppressed men and women all over the world will be for speedy acquittal, and definite, positive evidence of innocence.

DECEITFUL PUBLISHERS.

During the past few months we have received from eastern publishers a number of books for review. These books are on labor and kindred subjects, and from their tone one would assume that the authors felt favorably disposed toward organized labor, though upon investigation we have found that the books were the products of non-union printing offices. The authors, perhaps, did not know that they were turning their copy over to non-union publishers, but it would seem that a man versed enough in the labor movement to produce a book upon the subject should also know something about the union label and its power for good.

Among the books thus received may be mentioned "The Boy With the United States Census," and "The Call of the Carpenter." All of the Doubleday-Page Company and Lathrop, Lea and Shepherd publications are non-union products.

The surprising feature, however, is that the publishers of such books should send them to labor editors for review. These publishing houses, conducted under open-shop conditions, know full well that the labor world will not read books produced by non-unionists, so they practice deception by sending their books to labor papers with prepared reviews in the hope that the editors will believe the book to be the product of union labor, and strange as it may seem, many of the labor editors do publish these prepared criticisms and are deceived. Deceit is also practiced by these publishers upon the author in many instances. In fact these publishing houses seem to be past masters in the art of deceit.

The editors of labor papers should be more careful about such matters in order that designing persons may not profit by their gullibility. The best assurance that a book has been produced under fair conditions is the union label, and when the label is absent the least a careful labor editor can do is to make inquiry of the Allied Printing Trades Governing Board concerning the publishing house issuing the book.

Many unscrupulous non-union publishing houses have learned that it is possible to advertise the product of their establishments by sending these prepared criticisms to labor editors, who publish them without making any inquiry concerning them, and thus mislead and deceive trade unionists, who naturally think the book is the product of union labor because it has received favorable criticism at the hands of the editor of a labor paper. More care should be exercised in this regard, because great harm is frequently done by carelessness of this character.

Authors of books who are favorable to organized labor should see to it that the label is placed upon them and then there will be no doubt whatever as to the conditions under which they were produced.

There seems to be no limit to the unscrupulous conduct of the men who conduct open-shop establishments in any line whatever. They are generally and almost invariably dishonest and disreputable. However, this is to be expected, as the old saw says "birds of a feather flock together."

Be careful and their deceit will be unavailing and their business unsuccessful.

Trade unionism makes no pious pretensions. In fact, no part of it permits of pretense. It is just a matter-of-fact, common, every-day institution, composed of the men and women of toil. Perhaps not as genteel and polished as some might desire. But the movement has been too busy doing good, too busy lifting up the weak and feeding the hungry and wiping away the tears from sad eyes. The practical affairs of life have occupied so much time that there has been little left for selfish personal improvement. But it has done well enough.

Fluctuating Sentiments

There is nothing that a real man despises so much as the unfaithfulness to a promise given in good faith and depended upon by those receiving it. This is a perfectly natural feeling, because broken promises always result in injury to some one. Therefore there is no trait of character more valuable in a man than to be true to the promise he has made. This is doubly true when applied to obligations taken upon becoming a member of a labor organization. The man who will not keep a promise usually cannot be depended upon in any event.

Every trade unionist who purchases an article without the union label upon it, in a line where the label can be had, is an employer of non-union labor and an encourager of the open shop. It may be done thoughtlessly, but you condemn the employer who hires non-union labor whether it is done thoughtlessly or not. Such an excuse is not valid, because you are constantly reminded of the union label by your fellows and through the columns of labor papers. To be blunt and candid with you, you are simply not a good union man, your heart doesn't beat true.

There are scattered all over the world men who are unknown to fame, who are content to struggle through life unseen and unknown, yet who are daily striving in their quiet way to improve society, to make life more worth while and to make the world better, brighter, happier for the generations that are to follow. Many an old father is wearing his life away at tiresome, uncongenial toil, with never a thought of himself, his welfare or his needs, in order to leave to the world sons and daughters who will be of benefit to it. Can anyone claim that such a life is not successful, though the man be unknown, unsung and uncouth? Does he not leave the world better than he found it? How much greater this world would be if this could be said of all human beings?

No amount of knowledge crammed into the head of a fool will make a sensible man of him. Given all the opportunities within the power of man, he will still remain a fool. Many hard-earned dollars are expended in the effort to educate and enlighten fools, but in the end the only person deceived is the fool himself. He may think he has acquired an education. Brains cannot be inserted in a vacuum without allowing some air to get in through the same hole, and thus the vacuum is destroyed, and the fool is even worse off than before. We met such a subject a short time ago. A hard-working father had spent his scanty hoard to send him through the university, only to find that he still had a fool on his hands, even worse than before.

It is being intimated that the reason the immediate ancestors of Samuel Gompers departed from Holland and took up their abode in England was due to the fact that Sam, although not of very much force in those days, was the instigator in having the dikes cut and causing an inundation of the country. Full details of just when this happened and the property damage resulting therefrom are not yet fully developed, but it is understood that several of the sleuths in the employ of the Manufacturers' Association are busily engaged in the case.—Indianapolis "Union." We don't know whether his ancestors had anything to do with opening dikes in Holland, but we do know that Mr. Gompers has inundated the army of greed in this country upon several occasions.

Wit at Random

"Did you see the prisoner strike this man in the melee?"

"No, I seen him swat him on the nose."

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Here's an item which says the swan outlives any other bird, in extreme cases reaching three hundred years.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—And, remember, John, the swans live on water.—"Sacred Heart Review."

"Toledoans stand pat and demand 3-cent car fare," reads headline.

That's how we stand, too—but what we want is a seat.—Columbus "Citizen."

Mistress—In the time it takes me to tell you how to do the work I could do it myself.

Housemaid—Yes'm. And in the time it takes me to listen to you so could I!

He was a countryman, and he walked along a busy thoroughfare and read a sign over the door of a manufacturing establishment: "Cast iron Sinks." It made him sad. He said that any idiot ought to know that.

"Gentlemen," said the professor, "this is one of the most dangerous experiments known to science. The slightest mishap and the experimenter will be blown to atoms. I will now step into the next room while my assistant performs the experiment."

"What time does the 5:30 train leave?"

"Five-thirty, sir."

"Well, what's the time? The station clock says 5:25, the church clock says 5:30, the post office clock is 5:22—what clock am I to go by?"

"You can go by any clock you like, sir, but you can't go by the 5:30 train—it's gone!"—*"Evening Mail."*

Shopman—Excuse me, madam, but am I not right in presuming you come from the toy department?

Lady—Certainly. Why?

Shopman—Would you very kindly direct me to it? I'm one of the assistants there and I've lost my way—"Punch."

When Grover Cleveland's little girl was quite young her father once telephoned to the White House from Chicago and asked Mrs. Cleveland to bring the child to the 'phone. Lifting the little one up to the instrument, Mrs. Cleveland watched her expression change from bewilderment to wonder and then to fear. It was surely her father's voice—yet she looked at the telephone incredulously. After examining the tiny opening in the receiver the little girl burst into tears. "Oh, mama!" she sobbed. "How can we ever get papa out of that little hole?"—"To-Day's Magazine."

Senator John Sharp Williams tells of a negro lad in a southern town who was not the least zealous of Uncle Sam's servants. One day when the mail bag for that town was thrown from the train the pouch was caught up by this diminutive courier who started off, as was his wont, on a brisk trot to the post office.

As he was rounding a corner of the station he encountered a larger boy, with the result that the little courier was upset. When the latter got up and readjusted himself he turned upon the other, exclaiming:

"Look heah! Yo' wants to be kerful 'bout dis chile! When yo' jars me yo' jars de gov'ment of de United States. I carries de mail!"—Portland "Oregonian."

Miscellaneous

UNIONS OF CHAUCER'S DAY.

Speaking of the record of English life found in Chaucer's poetry a writer in the "Chautauquan" says:

"The power of the craftsman had developed in the land more rapidly than that of the farmer. The laborers in various handicrafts had through generations been organizing together. In the greater towns their numbers were such that their powers had become by no means negligible. In different portions of London they had their segregated quarters; the haberdashers in one place, the goldsmiths in another, the drapers, the iron-mongers and the dealers in various wares each in their own little district.

"Not content with merely gathering into neighborhoods, they were organizing themselves into permanent bodies, securing charters from the king, establishing standards of work and of pay, and achieving many fruits of close organization which the trades unionist of today is apt to consider the result of nineteenth and twentieth century developments. So in the group of pilgrims Chaucer introduced the haberdasher, carpenter, weaver, dyer and upholsterer."

EXHIBITION OF LABEL GOODS.

The Label Section is arranging with those merchants who carry a fair proportion of union-label goods and employ none but union clerks to put on display a complete window of union-label products, the same to be placed on exhibition during the week beginning February 29th. A list of the stores and names will be in the Labor Temple edition of the Clarion, to be issued March 1st.

This display will be made under the auspices of the Label Section, and it is to be hoped that the union men and women of this city will lend their assistance by making a special effort to go down town and see for themselves the great variety of different products that can be secured bearing the union label, and patronize those merchants who carry same in stock. It should not be necessary to impress upon the minds of the trade unionists of this city that union-labeled goods mean fair conditions for those who make them, while it is just the reverse for those which do not bear the label. Keep your eye on the "Labor Clarion" for the list of merchants who will have these goods on display, and remember the week they will be so displayed. The blue cross buttons which are being issued by the Label Section to all union men and women who pledge themselves to buy only union-made goods and patronize only union labor, are doing very effective work along those lines, and advancing the work of the Label Section very materially. Be a consistent union man, get a button, and show your true colors.

AN EASTERN VIEW.

That it is necessary to go far away from home to get the news would seem to be a good rule if the following from the Cleveland "Citizen" is to be believed: "By a vote of nearly four to one the San Francisco Labor Council, the strongest central body of unions west of Chicago, instructed a committee to prepare a plan to co-operate with the Socialist Party, which will be submitted to a referendum of the local organizations for acceptance or rejection. The same committee was also directed to make recommendations regarding the best ways and means to educate the working people in the principles of Socialism." Max Hayes has a penchant for getting things tangled up. The committee appointed to consider political action was not instructed at all, either for or against Socialism.

American Federation of Labor Letter

"A Great Discovery."

One of the prominent news bureaus sent out a dispatch from St. Louis a few days ago in which it was heralded broadcast that the Department of Justice in Washington had made a "discovery" with reference to the alleged dynamiting plots of the McNamara brothers. It was stated that the Department of Justice had written a letter to a hotel man in St. Louis in which it was revealed that the register of a certain hotel in that city contained the name of O. A. Tveitmoe, alleged to be in his own handwriting. It was further disclosed that Mr. Tveitmoe's name was placed upon the aforesaid register on November 27, 1910, and also that upon this same register appear the names of Samuel Gompers, F. M. Ryan, James O'Connell and F. J. McNulty. The discovery is indeed important, and hope is entertained that the Department of Justice recognizes its full significance. In November, 1910, there occurred in the same city of St. Louis conventions of the Union Label Trades Department, the Metal Trades Department, Building Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor, and if the Department of Justice continues its investigation further, it will no doubt find upon the registers of the various hotels the names of a large number of men who are prominently identified as officials and active men in the trade-union movement of America. This clew is worth following.

Hearings Before Labor Committee.

Hearings have been going on before the House Labor Committee on the Taylor System, and much important information has been the result. The testimony of General Crozier, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, was important; in fact, he endorsed most emphatically the eight-hour day, and in his statements in reference to the shorter work day he said that men at the present time were accomplishing as much in eight hours as they did formerly under the 9 and 10 hour day.

"American Federationist."

The February issue of the "American Federationist" is of unusual interest to trade unionists and general readers. It contains President Gompers' reply to Senator Heyburn's insinuations that he is not an American citizen. The editorials include "The Men Higher Up Outcry;" "The Asinine Canard: Gompers Desecrated the National Flag"; "Socialist Methods vs. Trade-Union Methods." Vice-President Mitchell also writes on current trade-union topics. The contributed articles are all live. There is a communication from about thirty of the most prominent social workers of the country to President Taft, which is printed in full. This communication has been handled by the press agencies in such a manner as to amount to its perversion or almost entire suppression in some quarters, the effect being a misinterpretation of its purpose. It is an important expression of the sentiments of people who work close to labor. This issue should be secured by every trade unionist and carefully perused by those interested in the common uplift.

Cheap Labor Schemes.

One of the special news correspondents in Washington has just sent out an item relative to the woolen mills and cheap labor. He says: "In view of the strike of textile workers at Lawrence, Mass., it is interesting to know how the woolen mill owners attract cheap labor to their mills. Congressman A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts one day in the House contributed some valuable information on the subject. 'For example,' said Mr. Gardner, 'suppose I am a Syrian conducting

a Syrian boarding house in the city of Lowell, Mass. Perhaps some mill sends down to me for hands. I furnish them at a somewhat lower rate of wages than is expected by ordinary citizen help. I advance the money for Syrian emigrants to come from the old country. I tell them that if they do not pay me back the money I advanced I will have them arrested; that they must hand over the full wages that they get in the mill. They are held in terror of the police. Meanwhile I take all their wages while I feed them and keep them alive just as I would feed and keep a horse alive that I had imported for use in a livery stable."

Sailors Get Increase.

From recent consular reports it is learned that the scale of seamen's wages in Sweden, which went into effect on January 1st, this year, shows a general increase of 7.50 crowns (\$2.01) per month. Of this amount, 5 crowns (\$1.34) is a direct advance, and 2.50 crowns (67 cents) is a premium paid seamen shipping for a whole year with the same owners, payable at the end of the year on condition that there has been no complaint through failure to perform duties satisfactorily. Able-bodied seamen, formerly paid 55 crowns (\$14.74) per month, now receive 60 crowns (\$16.08), and in addition, the premium referred to. The firemen are paid at the same rate.

Locomotive Strike Ended.

Through the efforts of President James O'Connell of the metal trades and President Franklin of the boilermakers a satisfactory adjustment of the strike against the American Locomotive Company has been reached. The strike has been on since last October and while the details of the settlement have not been given out it is understood that the terms are satisfactory to all concerned.

Eight-Hour Bill.

The Hughes eight-hour bill, which unanimously passed the House recently, is now before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and hearings have been held. Saturday, January 27th, President Gompers appeared before the committee and advocated the early reporting of the same. It has been intimated by Senator Borah, chairman, that the hearings will be closed in the very near future, and the bill reported. From present indications it will be reported to the Senate favorably.

New York Laundry Investigation.

The inquiry of the State Board of Arbitration into the conditions obtaining in the steam laundries of New York City is still bringing to light the long working hours, and unsanitary conditions prevailing in that industry. It has been admitted that the strike among the laundry workers has had the effect of decreasing the hours of labor, although very few, if any, agreements have been reached.

Asks For an Injunction.

The National Capitol Brewing Company of Washington has petitioned the District Supreme Court to restrain the Beer Drivers' and Stablemen's Union, the Brewery Workers' Union, the Bottlers' Union, and the members thereof, from calling a strike at the brewery or putting its product upon the unfair list, owing to a controversy over the reinstatement of a union driver. The court has given the unions until early in February to answer the petition.

Navy Yard Strike Off.

Machinists at the Norfolk Navy Yard, who have been out as a protest against the Taylor System, have returned to work. A temporary settlement satisfactory to the men involved was reached.

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MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors held Tuesday, January 30th, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: Allen S. Lane.

The application of Richard L. Vosmer was laid over for one week.

Resigned: J. B. Durke.

Transfers deposited: G. L. Procter, pianist,

Local No. 242; Francisco Donegane, pianist, Local No. 6; Roy Gunn, pianist, Local No. 49.

The following traveling members are reported playing at the Cort Theatre, week of January 21st: P. Nuzzetti, Local No. 200; A. Lewin, Local No. 310; L. Venturin, Local No. 310; O. Schultz, Local No. 310; V. Rossi, Local No. 310; G. Masini, Local No. 77; A. Curran, Local No. 310; D. Zits, Local No. 310; T. Tagliavore, Local No. 420; L. Trapani, Local No. 310; A. Proteir, Local No. 77; T. Bizzario, Local No. 310; M. Albert, Local No. 310; G. Borriello, Local No. 310; G. Pricirillo, Local No. 310; B. Schloss, Local No. 310; M. Fichandler, Local No. 161; A. DeNorellis, Local No. 310.

Members will please take notice that the price for dancing club socials, section 22 in last year's price list, is no longer in effect and all engagements of this nature must be taken in the future under regular dancing rates.

W. E. Sharp left last Saturday on the steamer "Sierra" for Honolulu, where he will remain for some time. He has been on the sick list for the past few months and makes the trip with the expectation of improving his health.

C. B. Carrion died from hemorrhages on the Southern Pacific overland train, January, 25th, while en route to this city from Nevada. He was coming to this city for medical treatment and was not thought to be in a serious condition. The funeral was held from the Godeau Undertaking Parlors on Van Ness Avenue, Monday morning, under the auspices of the Foresters of America and this union. He has been a member of this local for several years and leaves many friends among the membership.

The regular monthly meeting of the Drummers' Club will be held at the headquarters, February 7, 1912, at 2:30 p. m. Members are requested to be in attendance, as business of great importance will be transacted.

The widow and relatives of the late Fred Melville wish to extend their sincere thanks to the members of the Musicians' Union for their sympathetic aid in their late bereavement.

MONEY AND BANKING.

By M. Franklin.

To Political Parties and Presidential Candidates: I would suggest as a plank in your platform: "We pledge ourselves to make such changes in legislation respecting money and banking as will remove all obstructions to the free circulation of money, in order that industry will be stimulated and all labor employed."

Labor remains unemployed through obstruction to circulation of money. The obstructions to circulation are interest and saving money (hoarding). The individual is not to blame for saving money, and the money lender is not to blame for exacting interest. The government, through defective legislation respecting money and banking, failure to recognize the saving of money as an additional function, and failure to properly provide for saving, is responsible for obstruction to circulation. I am prepared to show what needs to be done, and to furnish reasons why there is no ground for exacting interest except that which is furnished by defective laws of government, and that no laws directed against individuals are needed to prevent the paying and receiving of interest.

SANTA CLARA TRADES COUNCIL.

The Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County held its semi-annual election last Wednesday evening, which resulted in the following being elected: G. A. Batchelor, teamsters, president; F. Hack, brewery workers, vice-president; F. J. Hepp, cigar makers, recording secretary; S. M. Smith, carmen, financial secretary; N. E. Manning, united laborers, treasurer; F. Hernandez, cigar makers, guide; M. O'Brien, typographical, sergeant-at-arms; executive committee—A.

L. Jones, pressmen; H. A. McKenna, laundry workers; N. Nash, horticultural workers; W. Webber, bartenders; F. Hernandez, cigar makers; N. Thompson, teamsters; Bertha Cooper, cooks and waiters; trustees—J. Brietwieser, bakery workers; F. J. Hepp, cigar makers; N. Nash, horticultural builders; organizing committee—Bertha Cooper, cooks and waiters; F. J. Hepp, cigar makers; S. M. Smith, carmen.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN TO START.

By G. W. Deniston.

The Men and Religion Forward Movement will conduct a series of vigorous campaigns in the entire northern portion of California, beginning with San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, during the latter part of February. All the communities around the bay of San Francisco will unite in this campaign. Following the method adopted in other States, campaigns will be first held in the larger cities and then will be extended to other points, until the entire area has been covered. The primary object of this movement is to draw men and boys into the church, and to improve civic conditions by wise and practical methods. The movement, therefore, will be greatly beneficial to every community that it reaches. At its head is a national committee in the East, known as the Committee of Ninety-Seven, of which James G. Cannon, bank president, and former Comptroller of the Currency of the United States, is president.

Through the agency of this national committee a splendid team has been selected to direct campaigns in California, which will radiate from San Francisco for the northern territory, and from Los Angeles for the southern part of the State. The team is as follows: Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, leader; Raymond Robins, of Chicago, social service; John L. Alexander, of New York, boys' work; Rev. William A. Brown, Bible study; Rev. John M. Dean, of Seattle, community extension; Rev. David Russell, of Johannesburg, South Africa, evangelism; Rev. Robert Moore, of Brooklyn, N. Y., special preacher.

From this movement in California great practical results are expected. The benefits to be derived will depend for their extent largely on the actual co-operation of all church members and others who desire the welfare of their respective communities. Dr. Hubert Carleton, LL.D., of Boston, and Rev. John M. Dean are doing preliminary work in the State, delivering addresses. The International Quartet, led by E. W. Peck, will accompany Fred B. Smith, campaign leader of the whole movement, to California. They will be in San Francisco, February 22d and 23d. Mr. Smith will speak in a mass meeting in San Francisco on the evening of the 23d. A strong committee has been organized for the campaign in the communities about the bay of San Francisco, including the following: Henry J. McCoy, chairman; Rev. H. H. Bell, D.D., vice-chairman; Gilbert W. Deniston, executive secretary; James G. Chown, recording secretary. The chairmen of special committees are as follows: Charles F. Baker, Alameda, executive; J. S. Wallace, Alameda, business and finance; R. M. J. Armstrong, San Francisco, publicity; D. C. Farnum, San Francisco, eight-day campaign; C. R. Fisher, San Francisco, auxiliary cities; Fred D. Parr, San Francisco, boys' work; W. B. Herms, Berkeley, Bible study; W. R. Bradshaw, San Francisco, evangelism; J. W. Berger, San Francisco, community extension; A. W. Palmer, Oakland, social service; Ernest F. Hall, Berkeley, missions; Norman W. Pendleton, San Francisco, conservation.

Mahomet hearing one of his soldiers say, "I'll turn my camel loose and trust him to God," said to him: "Tie your camel and trust him to God."—And Cromwell's charge to his soldiers, on the eve of battle, was, "Trust in Providence, but keep your powder dry."—Hall.

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 26, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., Vice-President Rosenthal in the chair. Delegate Dixon appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Press Feeders—Joseph Blos, Peter Fitzgerald, Art Maehl, Edward McGenity. Waitresses—Loretta Anderson. Bill Posters—T. Blanchard, C. W. Anderson. Drug Clerks—Fred Driscoll. Laundry Wagon Drivers—B. O'Sullivan, O. Anderson, T. R. Angove, R. E. Irwin. Carpenters No. 483—P. J. Freeman. Bakers No. 24—Wm. Stostch, Ed. Hoffman, Emil Eisold, Ed. Hensel, John Cassidy, Richard Winter, John Nolland, August Meyer. Bay and River Steamboatmen—S. V. Barry, Oscar Pearson. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—W. J. Bjerke, Chas. Zerbe, Paul Abel. Marble Workers No. 44—F. T. McGlade, John Belhler. Butchers—D. J. Murray, Fred Zimmerman, M. Maxwell, Chas. Killpatrick. Newspaper Carriers—E. T. Heath, E. G. Harrison. House Movers—Frank McKale, John Herberg. Steam Engineers No. 493—G. L. Steward, Tom Ford. Musicians—J. W. Campbell, vice John Smith. Pile Drivers—Jas. Green, vice Frank Lively. Retail Delivery Drivers—C. A. O'Neill. Cement Workers—P. C. Nihil, Robert Larkin, C. Zuber, Daniel Kirwin, Thos. Flynn, O. A. Tveitmo, Thos. Doyle. Stationary Firemen—H. Thorman. Barbers—S. Roman. Glass Blowers—L. Buechler. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Federation of R. R. Shop Employees, acknowledging receipt of donation and thanks for same. From Gardeners, and Cooks' Union No. 44, inclosing donations for striking R. R. Shop Employees. Also from Lumber Clerks No. 1. From Composition Roofers, notification that membership are assessed 10 cents per capita for striking R. R. Employees. From Glove Workers and Ice Wagon Drivers, inclosing names of newly-elected officers. From Delegate Walter J. Talbot, asking to be excused from meetings of Council during illness. From Socialist Party, copy of resolution relative to course of lectures to be given under its auspices and inviting delegates to attend.

Referred to Executive Committee—From But-ton Workers, Muscatine, Iowa, appealing for financial assistance. From Henry Huntsman, organizer of Steam Engineers No. 493, calling Council's attention to the activities of J. P. Sherbesman, who is representing himself as an official organizer of the International Steam Shovelmen. From Cooks No. 44, asking for co-operation in the attempt of culinary crafts to secure an eight-hour day. From Bill Posters No. 44, wage scale and agreement. From Jere L. Sullivan, secretary, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, affirming decision of Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Crafts, relative to Cooks' Helpers' Union.

Secretary read an agreement between Electrical Workers No. 6 and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, stating their grievance had been adjusted and asking for return of check for \$1350 held in escrow by secretary. On motion, the request was complied with.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher (Photo Engravers), asking that Bion J. Arnold, traffic expert, be invited to address the Council at its next meeting and that the hour of 9:30 be set for same. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; motion carried.

Resolutions were also introduced by Andrew J. Gallagher requesting the law and legislative committee to devote study and attention to the framing of such legislation as may bring about the establishment of a minimum wage law for

women in the State of California. Also relative to concerns advertising in eastern or European journals for the purpose of flooding this State with mechanics. On motion, the resolutions were adopted.

Report of Label Section—Delegate O'Brien called the Council's attention to the new supply of blue buttons now on hand, and urged that trade unionists ask for same.

Executive Committee—Reported that it had appointed a sub-committee to meet with Newspaper Publishers on Solicitors' matter. Recommends that the Cemetery Workers' Union obtain the consent of the A. F. of L. before moving headquarters. Coopers' complaint against the firm of Bertin & Lepori was laid over one week, no committee appearing. In connection with Cemetery Workers' matter a telegram was read from President Gompers suggesting that dispute be settled by conference and mutual consent of parties concerned. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Organizing Committee—Reported favorably on the applications for affiliation of Steam Engineers No. 493, and House Movers No. 1, and recommended their delegates be seated; concurred in. Also reported that committees appointed by Water Front Unions favoring amalgamation would meet Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, January 28, 1912, this office. Further recommended that the Cemetery Workers' matter be taken up by joint meeting of executive and organizing committees; concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Submitted a report of its activities against the proposed telephone merger as instructed by the Council; also inclosing copy of protest as presented to the Board of Supervisors. On the matter of requesting Bion J. Arnold to investigate suggestions of interest to labor, your committee recommends that the secretary send notices to the affiliated unions stating that the committee is ready to receive suggestions in regard to street-car transportation, and that a public hearing on this matter be held by the committee on or before February 15th; report concurred in.

Trustees—Reported having examined the books of the financial secretary and treasurer for six months ending July 31, 1911, and find them correct; and recommends that the present system be changed and that a more modern system be adopted. On motion, the matter was referred to the by-laws committee.

Special Committee—W. H. Umy, treasurer of Labor Day fund, submitted a report of receipts and expenses and showing a balance on hand of \$7.15, half of same amounting to \$3.57½ was turned over to the financial secretary of this Council and report filed.

Secretary Gallagher submitted his report of receipts and expenses on behalf of the Council, which showed a balance on hand of \$560.05. The same was ordered turned over to the financial secretary to be deposited with the Council's funds. The secretary also submitted a report of receipts and expenses in connection with McNamara buttons purchased from the A. F. of L., which showed a balance on hand of \$132.50; same was ordered deposited with Council's funds, and report filed.

Special Order of Business—Election of Officers—The chair appointed the following as judges and tellers: Delegates Ford, Bowlan, Casey, McDonald, Decker and Mooney. Tellers: Delegates Holland, Shaughnessy, Morton, Mitchell, Cantrowith, Hinton, Hammerslag, Bailey, Lentz, Alt, Guth, Breslin.

There being no contest for the offices of secretary, treasurer, sergeant-at-arms, trustees, law and legislative committee, organizing committee and Asiatic Exclusion League, the chair declared the following elected: Secretary, John I. Nolan; treasurer, Jas. J. McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms,

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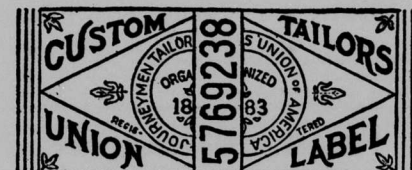
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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

P. O'Brien; trustees, H. J. Mitchell, J. W. Spencer, Andrew J. Gallagher; law and legislative committee, Theo. Johnson, A. W. Broulett, Ed. Ford, C. H. Parker, E. Ellison, Arthur Hinton, Cameron King; organizing committee, John O. Walsh, Jas. Wilson, Frank O'Brien, M. J. McGuire, E. H. Lomasney, W. G. Desepte, Wm. F. Dwyer, John I. Nolan, Jas. Curran; Asiatic Exclusion League, Miss Rose Myears, Bert Sylva, T. R. Angove.

The judges announced the following elected: President, John P. McLaughlin; financial secretary, Wm. T. Bonsor; directors of "Labor Clarion," Chas. McColm, Wm. F. Dwyer, Harry Gildea; executive committee, N. E. Smith, W. G. Desepte, J. J. Murphy, Dominic Kane, Wm. H. Urmy, Andrew J. Gallagher, J. J. Matheson, John O'Connell, Chas. Radebold, Patrick O'Brien, M. J. McGuire, Frank Bartholomew, Jas. King.

No candidate for vice-president having received a majority vote, the chair ruled that a special election for the office of vice-president be held later. Moved that the election be made a special order for 9 p. m. next Friday. Amendment, that it be made a special order for 9 p. m., Friday, February 9th. Amendment carried.

At this time Delegate McLeod withdrew his name from the ballot.

Receipts—Pattern Makers, \$6; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$8; Janitors, \$4; Stable Employees, \$8; Bakers, \$14; Steam Laundry Workers, \$40; Postal Clerks, \$6; Drug Clerks, \$4; Photo Engravers, \$4; Bartenders, \$12; Tailors, \$6; Newspaper Carriers, \$4; Bookbinders, \$6; Sugar Workers, \$4; Plasterers, \$10; Steam Engineers No. 493, application fee, \$5; Upholsterers, \$6; Waitresses, \$12; Gas and Water Workers, \$12; Metal Polishers, \$4; Carriage Workers, \$4; refund from Labor Day Committee, \$3.57½. Total, \$176.57½.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; J. J. Kenny, \$15; Patrick O'Brien, \$10; Brown & Power, stationery, \$2. Total, \$116.

There being no further business the Council adjourned at 12:05 a. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

STEREOTYPERS' CONVENTION.

By Maurice J. Graham.

The eleventh annual convention of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America will be held in San Francisco during the week of June 10th next.

The fact that the international has never before convened this side of the Rockies has determined the local members of San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda and other nearby cities to make this the greatest convention ever held by the parent body.

Descriptive articles of San Francisco and California have appeared regularly for some months past in the "International Journal," published in Philadelphia. These articles are the cause of a flood of letters being received by the local committee from all parts of the United States and Canada, stating that their unions would be represented by full delegations, accompanied by many visiting members and their families to view the "land of sunshine, fruit and flowers."

The local committee is preparing to publish an official program and souvenir, to commemorate the occasion. The size of the pages will be 9x12 inches, handsomely printed and illustrated with views depicting the unsurpassed scenery of California. Many articles from the pens of some of the most famous writers, both in and out of the labor movement, will appear. The local committee will endeavor to make this souvenir one that will be treasured by the delegates and members throughout the international jurisdiction.

SYSTEM FEDERATION.

The beginning of another week finds the shopmen strongly entrenched and resisting all efforts of the railroad company to cause a break in their ranks. In Sacramento, the company is endeavoring to induce the strikers to return to work. Canvassers are visiting the homes of the strikers and attempting to persuade them that the strike is lost. They are meeting with no success, however, as the men are standing firm and are confident of ultimate victory.

Walter Gunthiom, an engine hostler employed by the Southern Pacific, sustained what are believed to be fatal burns when a boiler exploded at the Southern Pacific yards Tuesday morning. The injured man was taken to the Potrero hospital for treatment and was then removed to the Southern Pacific hospital, where the attending surgeons say that there is slight hope for his recovery.

Federal inspectors, in condemning 104 engines, have aimed a hard blow at the Harriman companies, and have given correspondingly great encouragement to the striking shopmen. Sending the 104 engines to the discard has reduced the total number available for service. The Federal inspectors have been extremely lax in enforcing the law against the company ever since the beginning of the strike, and the recent condemnation of engines was made only after the public had begun to demand that some action be taken to protect the train crews and the traveling public from defective rolling stock.

Accidents are daily happening, as a result of the delapidated condition of the locomotives of the company, owing to constant use without repair.

That this condition of affairs is having its effect on stocks is shown by Tuesday's reports relative to the cause of the big slump in earnings of the Harriman system. This report says:

"Earnings of the Harriman lines for December are expected tomorrow or Wednesday, and they probably will show a material loss, compared with the same month in the previous year. In some quarters the Union Pacific's loss is estimated at a million net. This has been an unusually bad winter in the Harriman territory, and the strike has interfered seriously with operation."

The local System Federation, by unanimous vote, decided to turn the proceeds of the recent tag day collections in this city into the general strike fund, where it is most needed.

It is rumored that a conference is being held in San Francisco between railway officials and delegates representing the various railroad brotherhoods, which may have a bearing on the strike.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM ENGINEERS.

Marysville, California, January 25, 1912.

I wish to call the attention of the Council and the "Labor Clarion" to the activities of one J. P. Sherbesman, who is representing himself as the official organizer of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.

Sherbesman is sending out to all the machines in the State circular letters, stating that he is engaged in organizing the dredgemen of the State, and that his union is the only bona fide union of the dredgemen in the State. These letters are sent out on paper bearing the seal and letterheads of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.

This leads the dredgemen to believe that he has international backing and he is able to collect from some of the gullible ones anywhere from one to twenty-five dollars.

Hoping that this matter will be given publicity, and that the Steam Shovelmen will take steps to curb this gentleman, as they are morally responsible for money collected on letters and receipts bearing their name, I am, fraternally yours,
HENRY HUNTSMAN, Organizer.

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Total Assets\$48,837,024.24

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JANUARY, 1912

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Linotype Machines.

Monotype Machines.

Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co. 88 First
(116) Althof & Bahls. 330 Jackson
(37) Altwater Printing Co. 2565 Mission
(104) Arnberger & Metzler. 560 Sacramento
(129) Arnold, Frank J. Co. 16th and Sanchez
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1632 Haight
(211) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co. 711 Sansome
(48) Baldwin & McKay. 166 Valencia
(185) Banister & Oster. 564 Howard
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(16) Bartow, J. S. 88 First
(82) Baumann Printing Co. 120 Church
(73) Belcher & Phillips. 509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press. 138 Second
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 340 Sansome
(65) *Blair-Murdoch Co. 68 Fremont
(89) Boehme & McCreedy. 557 Clay
(99) *Bolte & Braden. 50 Main
(196) Borgel & Downie. 718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus. 346 Sansome
(93) Brown & Power Stationery Co. 327 California
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co. 880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin. 739 Market
(8) *Bulletin. 767 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co. 16 Twenty-ninth
(121) *California Demokrat. 51 Third
(176) *California Press. 340 Sansome
(11) *Call, The. Third and Market
(71) Canessa Printing Co. 635 Montgomery
(90) *Carlisle, A. & Co. 251-253 Bush
(31) Chameleon Press. 3623 19th
(40) *Chronicle. Chronicle Building
(39) Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(97) Commercial Art Co. 53 Third
(120) Co-Operative Ptg. Co. 2349 Market
(206) Cottle Printing Co. 3256 Twenty-second
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal. 44-46 East
(142) *Crocker, H. S. Co. 230-240 Brannan
(25) *Daily News. 340 Ninth
(157) Davis, H. L. Co. 25 California
(12) Dettner Press. 451 Bush
(178) Dickinson & Scott. 343 Front
(179) *Donaldson & Moir. 330 Jackson
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 718 Mission
(42) *Examiner. Third and Market
(102) Fleming & Co. 24-30 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J. 325 Bush
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch. 340 Howard
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(74) Frank Printing Co. 1353 Post
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(107) Gallagher, G. C. 311 Battery
(92) Garrad, Geo. P. 1059 Mission
(75) Gille Co. 2257 Mission
(56) *Gilmartin & Co. Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co. 1757 Mission
(193) Gregory, E. L. 245 Drumm
(190) Griffith, E. B. 540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co. 325 Bush
(127) *Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros. 263 Bush
(76) Hanhart Printing Co. 260 Stevenson
(158) Hansen Printing Co. 259 Natoma
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(17) Hughes, E. C. Co. 147-151 Minna
(150) *International Printing Co. 330 Jackson
(98) Janssen Printing Co. 533 Mission
(124) Johnson & Twilley. 1272 Folsom
(94) *Journal of Commerce. 51 Third
(21) Labor Clarion. 316 Fourteenth
(111) Lafontaine, J. R. 243 Minna
(168) *Lanson & Lauray. 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow. 243 Front
(141) *La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The. 643 Stevenson
(118) Levingston, L. 640 Commercial
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C. 2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T. 3388 Nineteenth
(9) *Mackey, E. L. & Co. 788 Mission
(175) Marnell & Co. 77 Fourth
(95) *Martin & Hearn. 563 Clay
(23) Majestic Press. 315 Hayes
(216) Matthews, E. L. 2040 Polk
(68) Mitchell & Goodman, N. E. cor. Clay & Battery
(22) Mitchell, John J. 52 Second
(58) *Monahan, John. 311 Battery
(24) Morris, H. C. 343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co. 445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co. 806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A. 218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros. 788 McAllister
(91) McNicoll, John R. 532 Commercial
(117) Mullany, Geo. & Co. 2107 Howard
(115) *Mysell-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(105) *Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J. 330 Jackson
(43) Nevin, C. W. 154 Fifth
(66) Nobby Printing Co. California & Kearny
(149) North Beach Record. 535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard
(144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission
(59) Pacific Heights Printery. 2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co. 88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden. 509-511 Howard
(110) Phillips, Wm. 712 Sansome
(60) *Post. 727 Market
(109) Primo Press. 67 First
(143) Progress Printing Co. 228 Sixth
(33) Reynard Press. 72 Second

- (64) Richmond Banner, The. 320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J. 517 Montgomery Ave
(83) Samuel, Wm. 16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co. 443 Pine
(226) San Francisco Litho Co. 509 Sansome
(154) *Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(84) *San Rafael Independent. San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin. San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News. Sausalito, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(125) *Shanley Co., The. 147-151 Minna
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(152) South City Printing Co. South San Francisco
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(27) Stern Printing Co. 527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co. 1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(10) *Sunset Publishing House. 448-478 Fourth
(28) *Taylor, Nash & Taylor. 412 Mission
(63) Telegraph Press. 66 Turk
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(177) United Presbyterian Press. 1074 Guerrero
(114) Universal Press. 377 Hayes
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. 144-154 Second
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(35) Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
(34) Williams, Jos. 410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co. 348A Sansome
(106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls. 330 Jackson
(128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leldesdorff
(93) Brown & Power. 327 California
(142) Crocker Co., H. S. 230-240 Brannan
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(56) Gilmartin Co. Ecker and Stevenson
(233) Gee & Son, R. S. 523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(19) Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. 147-151 Minna
(100) Independent Press. 348A Sansome
(108) Kitchen, Jno. & Co. 67 First
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co. 77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B. 523-531 Clay
(115) Mysell-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(105) Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm. 712 Sansome
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(47) Slater, John A. 147-151 Minna
(10) Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor. 412 Mission
(232) Torbet, P. 69 City Hall Ave.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford. 117 Grant Ave
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. 144-154 Second
(133) Webster, Fred. Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co. 3363 Army
(236) Pingree & Traung Co. Battery and Green
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(226) San Francisco Litho. Co. 509 Sansome

PRESSWORK.

- (103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson
(134) Independent Press. 348A Sansome

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- Bingley, L. B. 571 Mission
Brown, Wm. Engraving Co. 140 Second
California Photo Engraving Co. 141 Valencia
Commercial Art Co. 53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co. 509 Sansome
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co. 660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co. 343 Front
Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co. 76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros. 138 Second

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency. 880 Mission



WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Kelly's Garage, 146 Market.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

An adjourned meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock to complete the business left over from last Sunday. At this meeting final action will be taken on the pending motion on the propaganda committee's report. The committee has further evidence to report concerning the reasons why section 108 should be restored to the laws. This report will be most interesting and every member of the union should be present. The committee on the newspaper scale will also have a report to make at this meeting.

Winfield Scott, of the "Bulletin" chapel, contributed an article on "The Church and Socialism," in the last issue of the "Pacific Presbyterian."

Columbia Union No. 101, of Washington, has nominated its president, Mr. Roberts, for Home agent.

President Lynch announces that he will be a candidate to succeed himself.

W. W. Daniel, of Nashville, has been endorsed by his union for trustee of the Home.

H. F. Martin, of Shreveport, La., has received the endorsement of that union for Home trustee.

James Duncan, of New York, is to be a candidate for first vice-president; George A. Tracy will be an opponent.

C. L. Wood, of Fort Worth, will be a candidate for Home trustee.

Applications for membership received at the last meeting and referred to the committee on membership were as follows: Adolph Mutschall, A. Godi, Alfred Tagliati, and Joseph Civinini. The committee meets on Monday, February 12th, at 8 p. m.

During the past month forty cards were received and thirty-eight were withdrawn. There were two deaths in the ranks during this period. At the last meeting there were three initiations and five suspensions.

Houston, Texas, already has a lively fight on for delegates to the Cleveland convention, seven candidates having thus far announced themselves as anxious to serve in that capacity.

The second number of the "Progressive" has arrived in the city and contains much interesting reading matter.

There is to be a meeting of apprentices at headquarters on Monday evening, February 12th, at 8 o'clock. Every apprentice in the city should be present at that time.

It was announced at the regular monthly meeting of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 (Washington, D. C.), that the scale of wages of book and job printers in that city has, by mutual agreement between the proprietors of the job offices and Columbia Union, been advanced to \$19.20 a week, the former scale being \$18.

At the last meeting of the union the hall was filled to its capacity. Every member should attend the meeting on Sunday, February 4th, as most interesting developments are promised. A vote will probably be taken on the propaganda committee's report at 4 o'clock, in order that those who work Sunday night may be given a chance to both work and vote.

BUTTON WORKERS STAND FIRM.

There has been little change in the Button Workers' strike situation at Muscatine, Ia., since last reports. The strikers are putting up a heroic fight against great odds and are determined to stay out of the shops until such time as they can return to work as union men and women under American conditions. Meanwhile, the manufacturers are having troubles of their own and their weekly announcements of great gains in the working force are not taken seriously by the strikers or those acquainted with the facts. The great majority of the strikebreakers are said to be inexperienced, and those who would not be employed in the button factories under ordinary conditions.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 95 Steuart.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 177 Capp.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 51 Steuart.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 3265 16th.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, L. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Foresters' Hall, 172 Golden Gate ave.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Jewelry Workers No. 31—Meet 2d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, secretary, 443 Franklin.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Ship Scales No. 12,881—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.
Teamsters No. 218—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at Continental Hotel, Thursdays, at 11:30; Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.
Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

Notes in Union Life

Walter J. Talbot died last Saturday morning of blood poisoning. He was a member of the White Rats Actors' Union and a delegate to the Labor Council. The funeral took place Tuesday morning from St. Dominic's Church.

Andrew J. Gallagher has been compelled to postpone indefinitely his report on the Los Angeles strike campaign committee, owing to the fact that the records and books of the committee in Los Angeles are now in the hands of the Federal authorities, who refuse to say when they will be turned over to the committee.

The following deaths have been reported in trade-union circles during the past week: Charles H. Roethe, of the drug clerks; Camillo Belasco Carrion, of the musicians; Thomas Sanford, of the plasterers; Walter J. Talbot, of the actors; Henry J. Augustine, of the barbers.

Joseph F. Valentine, president of the Iron Molders' International Union, is here on a visit. Valentine, who is also a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, once a year visits San Francisco, his old home.

The local unions of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, at a joint meeting, refused to accept the resignation of Business Agent M. J. Maguire, as his services were considered too valuable to the organization.

The Vallejo Trades and Labor Council has elected the following officers: President, J. L. Sullivan; vice-president, J. P. Flath; secretary, E. C. Berry; treasurer, T. Drury; sergeant-at-arms, C. Symington; statistician, H. L. Freudenberger; trustees—A. Inman, W. A. J. Gift and William Stuart; executive board—G. Symington, A. Truman, J. Hitchcock, L. B. Leavitt, D. V. Kellier, Robert Kelly and W. A. J. Gift.

Waitresses' Union No. 48 will give its annual ball on Saturday evening at Golden Gate Commandery Hall, 2137 Sutter Street. The following committees are in charge: Arrangements—Lettie Gardener, Della Coleman, Mary Everson, Anna Greer, Loretta Anderson, Edith Reynolds, Lillian Rempke, Bessie Blodgett and Maude Edwards; reception—Clara Tabor, Gussie Nubert, Bonnie Williams, Clara Howard, Laura Molleda, Minnie Andrews, Madge Benson, Noney Cordes and Christie Taback; floor director, Edith Reynolds; assistants—Ida Keene, Mabel Clifford and Lillian Baer.

Miss Sarah Hagan, stenographer of the San Francisco Labor Council, is receiving condolences from her friends upon the death of her brother-in-law, George Vance.

The following officers have been elected and installed by the San Francisco Lumber Clerks' Association: President, Charles Miller; vice-president, John Mitchell; recording secretary, J. J. Walsh; financial secretary and business agent, T. Sheehan; sergeant-at-arms, R. F. Fricero; treasurer, John Nelson; trustees—Stephen Dunney, Edward Powell, H. S. Swanson, Martin Johnson and E. A. Muller.

Representatives of the several unions of the culinary crafts met on Monday evening at the headquarters of Cooks' Union No. 44 and formed an organization to be known as the Eight-Hour League. The league will continue the campaign instituted by the Cooks' Union for the establishment of the 8-hour day on and after May 1st. Each union of the group will be represented in the executive board of the league.

Wm. G. Rusk, who was recently appointed Pacific Coast organizer for the Theatrical Mechanics' Association, is in this city after having organized the theatrical mechanics of Fresno and Stockton.

Butchers' Union No. 3, of South San Francisco, will give its annual ball on Saturday evening, February 3d, in Masonic Hall, Railroad Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

Store Open Saturday
Evenings Until 10

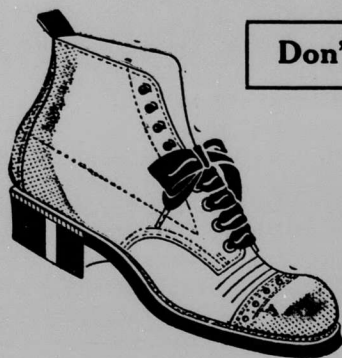
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—All Sizes—Values to \$3.50. Special Sale Price \$2.15****Group No. 156—168 Pair Men's Box Calf, Storm Calf and Tan
Winter Calf Blucher Lace Shoes—New Models—
All Sizes—Values to \$4.00. Special Sale Price.. \$2.30****Group No. 165—510 Pair Men's Gun Metal and Winter Tan Calf
Button Shoes—Newest "Hitoe" Shape—Hand
Welt Soles—Values to \$5.00. Special Sale Price \$3.20****Extra Special Bargains in Women's and Children's Shoes**

SOCIALIST LYCEUM COURSE.

Commencing Sunday, February 4th and continuing each Sunday evening until March 10th, at Scottish Rite Assembly Hall, there will be given lectures by prominent Socialists of the country as follows: "How We Are Soughed," by Eugene Woods; "Why Things Happen to Happen," by N. A. Richardson; "The War of the Classes," by George Brewer; "The Trust Busters," by Anna Agnes Maley; "Socialists at Work," by George H. Goebel.

The Socialist Party Central Committee, Local San Francisco, has passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, A committee of the San Francisco Labor Council is considering the question of political action; and

"Whereas, Several central organizations of Union Labor have shown a desire to co-operate with the Socialist Party, in order to secure possession of political power for the use and benefit of the working class; and

"Whereas, We believe that such co-operation will be more effective and hearty the more clearly it is understood that the principles of Socialism express the political needs of the working class; and

"Whereas, A course of six lectures on Socialism will be given by authoritative speakers of the National Socialist Lyceum each Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, from February 4th to March 10th, at Scottish Rite Assembly Hall, corner of Van Ness avenue and Sutter street; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of San Francisco, invite all persons interested to attend these lectures; and be it further

"Resolved, that we welcome the movement toward political solidarity of labor, and hereby invite the members of organized labor to comradeship in the Socialist Party; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the San Francisco Labor Council, the San Francisco Building Trades Council, and to their affiliated unions, together with a copy of the prospectus of the National Socialist Lyceum Course."

WHY THE FARMER WAS INCLUDED.

Sixth Article.

(Contributed by the Industrial Accident Board.)

In the article previous to this one, we promised to show the farmer where and how he will get back the money he advances in payment of insurance against his liability to his farm help for injuries sustained in the course of their employment. This will require a rather close following of rather careful reasoning in order clearly to be understood.

When a bucket of water is withdrawn from a barrel full a new water level is so quickly established that the eye can scarcely detect how it is done, but if a bucket of tar be taken from a barrel of tar, the new level will be established so slowly that the eye can see exactly how it is brought about. Having witnessed these experiments, we know that when a bucket of water is taken from San Francisco bay, a new water level is established in consequence thereof, although we can neither perceive the process nor the effect.

It is so with price levels in a large market. The farmer complains that his prices are fixed for him and outside of him, and that, consequently, he cannot add to the selling price of his product what he has paid out for insurance. This is true, and yet whatever adds permanently to the cost of his product will, by and by, find its substantially-equivalent addition to the market price. If farm labor advances in price, or fertilizers come to have to be employed as a necessity to growing crops, the consumer will find farm products going up in the market.

It is just as true that anything that decreases the cost of growing farm products will ultimately lessen the cost of that product to the consumer. These increases and decreases may not always correspond in exact ratio to the increases or decreases of cost, for other factors may enter in, but the difference in ratio will as certainly apply to the cost of insuring against accident as to any other element of cost in production. We do not know these facts because we can identically trace them from cause to effect, but because, as with the water and tar levels referred to, we do know what forces are operating, and how they operate. There is another field of economic operation

in which increases and decreases in cost operate as certainly and as steadily as in the price level of commodities, and that is the field of rental value. In this we must distinguish between the farm cultivator and the farm owner as two differing personalities, although they may both center in the same individual. In Great Britain and on continental Europe, outside of France, the twain are seldom one.

Now, whatever decreases the cost of production to the farm cultivator increases the rent he must pay for his land. Throughout the Mississippi Valley rents have advanced in ten years from one-third to two-fifths, and now very generally to one-half the crop in obedience to this law. This is because, in our own country, renting is freely competitive and leases run only from year to year, so that renters bid to the full that they can pay and still maintain the standard of living that they are used to. These tendencies are not instantly operative, but are none the less certainly operating for a'that.

Therefore, insofar as the farm cultivator does not get back what he pays out in insurance coverage against accidents to his help in the form of added price to his product he is sure to get it, in the long run, in the reduced price he will pay as rent for the farm he cultivates, even though that farm be his own.

Now, the per acre price of farm lands, except as influenced by purely-speculative considerations or climatic or locational advantages, is dependent upon the rental value. Farms are worth what, over a term of years, they will pay five per cent, net, on allowance being made for the maintenance of their fertility and productiveness. Hence insurance coverage against accident, if not carried out to the ultimate consumer in the form of an added price for the farm product, will be carried out to the farm owner as a diminishing factor in the selling value of the farm itself.

But this will be like taking a bucket of water out of San Francisco bay. We shall know that a new price level in farm values has been established because of it, but the cost of compensation to all injured farm hands spread over the hundreds of millions of dollars of the aggregated values of the farms of California will diminish those values so slightly as not to be detected by the naked eye. The farm cultivator will not be hurt at all, and the farm owner will be hurt so slightly that he would never know he was hurt at all did not someone go to the trouble to point out to him the mode of operation of the economic law of rent.

ORPHEUM.

Ada Reeve will play a return engagement at the Orpheum beginning next Sunday matinee. Miss Reeve has been scoring heavily at the Orpheum in Los Angeles and other cities. Grand Opera by the Romany Opera Company under the direction of Alexander Bevani will also be given next week. Florence Quinn, Charlotte Anderson, Estelle Bevani, Marie Borchardi, Florence McCullough, Florence Tulare, Dante Rossi, Marcello Rosemini, Ettore Campana, Martin J. Rademaker and Alexander Bevani are the artists who constitute this fine musical aggregation. The celebrated comedians James F. Dolan and Ida Lenharr will present their latest skit "Some Mind Reader" which is a novel and amusing affair from start to finish. Mullen and Coogan will contribute a merry eccentricity styled "A Broadway Trim." The Paul Azard Trio will introduce a number of new and daring acrobatic stunts. The Alpine Troupe, Hugh Herbert & Co. in "The Son of Solomon," and the Balalaika Orchestra will close their engagements with next week.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. **